DLOSE OF A LONG DEBATE.

MR. HAWLEY OPPOSES THE BLAIR BILL.

SE DECLARES IT A JUDGMENT AGAINST THE SUC-CESS OF THE COMMON SCHOOLS-PROBABILITY

OF A VOTE TO-DAY,
[BY TRINGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—A vote on the Blair Educational bill will probably be taken in the Senate to-morrow. To-day Senator Hawley spoke in opposition to the measure. He began under peculiarly trying circumstances. On the floor of the Chamber there were nothing but vacant seats. The few Senators present seemed indifferent to

what was going on. Some were reading, some writing, others chatting and laughing. Even the galleries were deserted. In less than half an hour, however, all this was changed. On the Republican side of the chamber there was scarcely a seat left unoccupied. On the Democratic side papers and books were laid aside, conversation ceased, and everybody crowded nearer to where the speaker stood. For nearly three hours Senator Hawley held the undivided attention of his colleagues and the galleries. Summed up his speech was a declaration that

the bill amounted to a confession that the public

Summed up his speech was a declaration that the bill amounted to a confession that the public school system of this country was a failure and local self-government a farce. The marier of Senator Hawley's delivery was singularly impressive and convincing. Abandoning the use of notes, except where he quoted from authorities or cited figures and statistics to fortify his position, he spoke without apparent effort and with a rapidity that put the official reportery to their best pace. It was probably one of the best speeches made in the Senate against the Blair bill.

Discussing the details of the bill and/commenting upon its requirement to report to the Secretary of the Interior on the school system of each State, he said that the only response which the Governor of Connecticut could give to such a demand was: "I have the honor to refer you to the history of this commonwealth for the last 150 years to show you that it never has been in the habit of reporting to any one how we treat the people of this State." He stood on the ground of every great writer on the Constitution; on the ground of the Supreme Court from the first day to the present; the ground on which history, law, constitution, legal brain, and the whole people had been, and on which they must be until there was a complete upset on the whole theory of the Government, that theory being decentralization, local control all over the country, but supreme majesty and power in the great centre. The best people to run the common schools were the people of the States, of the countries and of the districts. If the people could not get up the requisite desire and zeal to conduct education, then the whole experiment of free government was a failure.

In my judgment, this bill is a bill bringing into control inferests which from Plymouth Rock up to

In conclusion he said:

In my judgment, this bill is a bill bringing into control interests which from Plymouth Rock up to this day have been under local control, and wisely so. It is a bill to promote mendicancy; to cultivate beggars. It is a bill declaring the failure of local self-government in one of the supreme interests of the people. It falsely declares the bankruptcy of States which before our very eyes are rich and growing. It is not for eight years. It is the beginning of a permanent policy—of a permanent new relation between the Federal Government and the States. It never will go back; and never will diminish; but its influence will grow. I hope the bill will be defeated. I wish that every senator would vote upon it just exactly as he feels about it, and not as being bound by resolutions of State Legislatures. The bill went over till to-morrow-Senators Hale

and Berry intimating their intention to speak

PAN ELECTRIC SHOCKS IN THE HOUSE. WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 (Special).-There arrived at the House to-day a communication from the acting Attorney-General" in response to a resolution asking for a statement of the expenditures and liabilities of the Department of Justice on account

liabilities of the Department of Justice on account of the suit instituted for the benefit of the Pan-Electric Telephone Company against the Bell Company. The resolution of the House was not addressed to the "acting Attorney-General" of the United States, but to the head of the Department of Justice. Inasmuch as Attorney-General Garland is an official and one of the chief stockholders of the Pan-Electric Company, he felt some delicacy, undoubtedly, about answering the resolution.

From the answer it appears that nothing has been paid to any of the special counsel employed by the United States for the benefit of the Pan-Electric Company, since July 1, 1887, except a small sum to Mr. Strawbridge, and about \$2,744 57 to John Goode. The "acting Attorney-General" reports that the compensation of Mr. Lowrey, one of the special counsel employed, is \$75 per day except when he is in New-York, and \$100 per day for other time. To Allen G. Thurman no money has been paid since July 1, 1887.

With Mr. Thurman, who was formerly a Dem-

with Mr. Thurman, who was formerly a Democratic Senator, a unique contract seems to have been made, under which he is to receive "such commensation as the acting Attorney-General may determine." This contract is not only unique, but it is without warrant of law. Not only has the head of the department no right to make a contract indefinite as to amount, and indeterminate as to conclusion, but he has no right to bind the United States for the payment of any bind the United States for the payment of any sum of money or or to ineur any liability with-out specific authority. The report of the "acting Attorney-General" contains the startling informa-tion that John Goode resigned on January 24, 1888. This seems almost incredible.

MR. REAGAN PLEADS THE BABY ACT, TOO. GENATORS DENOUNCE THE INEFFICIENT MAIL SER-VICE-COMPLAINTS FROM VARIOUS STATES.

Washington, Feb. 14 (Special) - The Senate debated once more to-day the resolution recently introduced providing for an inquiry into the cause of the inefficient mail service. In this whole mat-ter Mr. Reagan seems to have taken the role of ter Mr. Reagan seems to have taken the role of champion of the Administration for no other reason, apparently, than that he was the Postmaster-General of the late defunct Confederacy, and as such may be supposed to know something about postal matters. Mr. Plumb, who had introduced the resolution, made rather short work of Mr. Reagan's argument, declaring that if Mr. Reagan's defence of the Postmaster-General meant anything, it was that that officer pleadad the baby act. Mr. Reagan, in behalf of the Postmaster-General, had asserted that that officer was burdened with inconnectent Republic in clerks. There was no restraint whatever on the Postmaster-General, Mr. Plumb replied, so far as the dismissal of clerks was concerned. No Kennblican asked to have them retained. As to the fact that the service was bad, buexensably bad, bad beyond any pievious record, there was no question at all. He sent to the clerks desk and had read several extracts from Kansas newspapers showing the defective meand to the State State Constitute of these tracts from Kansas newspapers showing the defective mail service in that State. One of these articles asserted that all the departments in Washington had "outrue the limited capacity of the Democratic party," and another that the Post Office officials "write themselves egregious asses, and complacently wave their ears over that selemn truth."

Mr. Pl. tt said that the trouble was not confined Mr. Pl. tt said that the trouble was not confined to the West; that scarcely a day passes without his receiving letters from Convecticut making similar complaints. He read a letter from a publishing huse in his State which said among other things that letters sent by the firm never reached their destination, and that letters addressed to the firm were not promptly delivered. As the cause of all this trouble the firm referred to the "apparent disorganization of the whole peatal system of the country" caused by the wholesale removal of experienced postal route agonts.

perienced postal route agents.

Mr. Keagan tried to argue that this question was Air, heagan tried to argue that this question was being made a political one, and in a lachrymose way asserted that if these complaints would only be submitted to the Postmaster-General, instead of being brought into what he termed "the political arena," they would be remedied and last cause of complaint removed. It was pointed out to him by Republican Senators that the question was not a partisan one in any sense. What the people wanted was a faithful service. What the people wanted was a faithful service. What the were after was not to score a political point, but to have their letters promptly delivered. Mr. Reagan, however, refused to see it in this light, and the resolution, after some further debate, went over until to morrish to make their letters.

THE "PREMIER" GIVES A TIMELY HINT WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 (Special) .- " Premier Mills has notified several Democrats who are in-Mills has notited several Democrate who are interested in measures which have been reported by
committees, and are on the calendar of the House,
that it will be necessary for them, if they desire action on those measures, to press them
promptly to the conclusion, because he intends
shortly to monopolize the attention of the House
with a revenue bill. Some activity, therefore, may
be expected within the next few days.

It is said that the bill which has been framed by
the "Dayls Lantern" consumptions will be offered

It is said that the full which has been framed by the "Dark-Lantern" conspirators will be offered in the House next Monday by Mr. McMillan, of Tennessee, or by the statesman of Pine Binth, Arkaness, and that it will be referred to the Ways and Means Committee and brought back into the House for action within a week. Of course this means that the Committee on Ways and Means is to be merely a godiather to the offspring of the "Dark-Lantern" cabal. It is whispered that certain members of the Ways and Means is to be morely a godiather to the offspring of the "Dark-Lantern" cabal. It is whispered that certain members of the Ways and Means forminttee will demand that pertain rights which belong to the minority shall be accorded to them. In fact they have an old-fashioned idea that the Committee of Ways and Means is really a committee. They have been members of it, and of no other committee, since the House committees were organized, and they really would like to have a little work to do in the committee-room. They are tired of doing nothing.

THE BOODLE MOVING MICHIGANWARD. Washington, Feb. 14 (Special).-The Congressional election in the XIth Michigan District has been watched have alleged it would have on Michigan's future place. They have made remarkable efforts to carry the district and have sent plenty of money into the upper Peninsula for that purpose. J. Maurice Pinn, of Grayling, Mich., who has been here of late, stated to one man that he had done one of the hardest week's work in his life, gathering Democratic funds for the election. He said that part of it had been sent into the district, and more was at hand if needed. To another man he stated that \$5,000 had been sent into the district and that \$25,000 would be furnished if necessary. Mr. Finn has since theught it best to repudiate his statements, but that he made them can be fully sustantiated.

FIGHTING FOR A SENATORIAL PRIZE.

MINISTER JARVIS WILL CONTEND AGAINST THE "GREATEST EFFORT" OF SFNATOR RANSOM. WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 (Special), -It is understood that Thomas J. Jarvis, United States Minister to Brazil, wili in a few days tender his resignation, and return home to run against Senator Kansom for the Senate. The county conventions have already been called in North Carolina, and attempts will be made by each candidate to catch these et the very outset. Mr. Jarvis, it said, insists that the place he now holds was conferred upon him at the wish of his State, and that it was not a personal favor at the hands of Senwior Ransom; in other words, that he is under no obligation to withhold his name from the contest. A strong opposition to the present Senator is being developed, resting largely on personal grounds. Aside from this, however, it is believed that it is time that it e State was represented by a man who can do something more before the Nation than pose, display cuffs, and utter sophomore declamations. Mr. Jarvis, while Governor, identified himself with the material interests of his State, and but for the fact that Senator Ranson controls the machine, would have been sent to Washington long ago. for the Senate. The county conventions have al-

the machine, would have been sent to Washington long ago.

Senator Ransom, his friends say, will deliver a studied cration before the close of the present session, a sort of "greatest effort, which he hopes will prove a frump card, and silence the cry that he does no Senatorial vork. At present the indications are that neither of these gentlemen will be elected. The leading question in North Carolina, next to the repeal of Internal Revenue, is this personal issue, and should the State go Democratic next fall, which is extremely doubtful, some dark horse, perhaps a Republican, may secure the prize.

PROTECTION IDEAS IN THE SOUTH. WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 (Special).-Congressman WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 (Special).—Congressman on Labor, reported adversely the bill to provide for the Kelley has received the following interesting letter licensing of railroad conductors. Laid on the table. which throws additional light upon the strong protection feeling daily gaining ground in the

South:

Knoxville, Tenn., Feb. 9, 1888.

To the Hon. William D. Kelley.

Dear Sir: Referring to your letter of the 3d instant I take leave to mail you to-day a copy of "The Engineering and Mining Journal" of January 7 containing an article of mine on the Tennessee coal fields and the iron belts of Tennessee and North Carolina, with a map of the coal field. I hope you may find time to look it over. With such a region as this to develop the ausurdity of worrying about a foreign trade is apparent. Our railroad lines are longer than England's lines on seas. That her flag floats in every sea and every port is only a proof that she has to hunt every corner of the earth for exchanges to keep her port is only a proof that she has to hunt every corner of the earth for exchanges to keep her population fed and clothed. We would be just as well off for the next twenty years if ships were unknown. There is no other country so rich in variety and abundance of natural wealth and adadvantages for their profitable exchange as our own; no other people so well disposed and able to use whatever will minister to their comfort and welfare. Therefore, having the best stock and the best customers within our borders we have only to go on and develop our wealth symmetrically and solidly to lay a foundation for trade and prosperity as great as human effort can achieve, and heyond comparison with other peoples or other times; and as the current seeks the deepest and largest channel, when we shall get under proper headway the trade of the world vill inevitably, necessarily flow to us. Yours truy,

George B, Cowiman.

ENDICOTT AND THE REBELLION RECORDS. WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.-The Secretary of War to-day made answer to the House resolution calling upon him for information as to the scope of the compilation of the official records of the Rebellion, particularly all changes made or contem-plated while the publication was in charge of the late Lieutenant Colonel Scott. The resolu-tion also inquires whether any person has been forbidden access to the records, and for what

reason.

The Secretary says that since Colonel Lazelle assumed office June 31, 1887, no changes from the instructions and plan required by procisions of the act of July 31, 1886, have been made, ordered or contemplated, either in the method or the arrangement of the work or in th subject matter to be published. The Secretary says that several months before Colonel Scott's death a circular was issued prohibiting the giving of official information to any person not on duty in the department, without proper authority, and this applied to all the bureaus of the department, as well as to the war records office. The reason for the order was to prevent the improper use of information irregularly obtained, and to provide for the orderly and methodical transaction of the Government business. the Government business.

TO INVESTIGATE EMIGRANT MATTERS. WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 (Special) .- Judge Cooley, chatting with a "Critic" reporter to-day about the work of the Interstate Commerce Commission,

Said:

There is more hard wirk about it than any one would suppose. We will never get to smooth sailing as long as there are railroads and individuals with differences to adjust. We will render six or seven important decisions this week am ng the oil companies' cases. We could not, of course, allow our findings to be made public except in open sixting, because the informati n would be used for stock-lobbing purposes. On next Tuesday we will begin a hearing in the United States Court room in New-York City for the purpose of investigating the whole question of the manner of transporting emigrants, the accommodations provided for them in transit and the rates of fares charged. The complaint did not cover the entire question, and this will necessitate our proceeding upon an independent inquiry of our own.

BILLS RECOMMENDED BY COMMITTEE. Washington, Feb. 14.-Mr. Collins was to day instructed by the House Judiciary Committee to report favorably the joint resolution proposing a constitutional amendment to continue the office of the President and the members of the Lth. Congress until April 30, 1889, and substituting the beginning and termination of their official terms.

EDUCATIONAL TOPICS DISCUSSED.

MANUAL TRAINING VIGOROUSLY UPHELD BY CHARLES H. HAM AND PRESIDENT BUTLER. WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 (Special).—About sixty of the leading educators of the country, forming the Department of Superintendence of the National Educational Association, opened their annual session here to day. Manual training in schools was the important topic first discussed, Coaries H. Ham, of Chicago, reading an elaborate paper on the subject. He urged that manual training was to be the most potent factor in solving the labor problem of the day. People did not live by literature but by labor, and labor alone was fundamental. Mr. Ham stated that the "most re markable fact ever disclosed by educational history was, that in the manual training schools of Chicago, St. Louis, Toledo, Philadelphia and Boston the stu dents spend three hours a day in band-work and yet make as much academic progress as the pupils in

others in favor of manual training. Nicholas Murray Butier, president of the Industrial Educational Association of New-York City, declared that there was no longer any question as to the merit was the matter of detail toward introducing it in every grade of every school, from the kindergarten up to On the other hand, Superintendent A. P. Marble, of schools of Worcester, Mass., argued that those who advocated manual training tacked unity in their ideas. He thought that what was needed were more special courses, and that man-

was needed were more special courses, and that manual teaching should not go beyond drawing and elementary modelling. After hearing Superintendent Powell, of Washington, and Director Ecliedd, of the Chicago Training school, it was resolved to appoint a committee to report at the next meeting on a practical sourse of manual training.

The matter of improving county institutes absorbed the afternoon session. The general course of the discussion indicated that better institutes were required in order to furnish better grades of teachers than those now furnished. The main point of discussion was whether the State or the county should have supervision of the work of the institute. Elecution was also discussed. The topics for to-morrow will be discussions on the qualifications of teachers, the adequacy of the present Normal School system in accomplishing its work, and the need of moral training in public schools.

CANAJOHARIE, N. Y., Feb. 14.-The Montgomery County election to-day resulted in the Democrats electing six out of ten supervisors, a gain of one. DISCUSSION OF THE DEFICIENCY BILL

REPORTS OF HOUSE COMMITTEES-A BILL FOR THE PAYMENT OF NEW-YORK'S WAR CLAIMS. WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.-Among the bills introduced

and referred to the Senate were the following:

By Mr. CULLOM-For compensation of services of omale nurses during the War of the Rebellion. Mr. BLACKBURN offered a resolution declaring it not in order, except by unanimous consent, for the Committee on Appropriations to report to the Senate for any general appropriation bill without having had it under consideration for ten days or more. Referred The resolution for an inquiry into the inefficient mail

ervice was discussed, but no action was taken. (For The Blair Educational bill was then taken up, and senator HAWLEY spoke in opposition to it. (For summary of his speech, see another column).

The Senate bill to provide for an Indian scho Carson City, Nevada, was passed. It authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to accept from the State of Nevada not less than 200 acres of land for an Indian school at Carson City; and it appropriates \$50,000 for the erection of buildings.

The following bills were also taken from the calen-

dar and passed:
Appropriating \$10.000 for the Sub-Tropical Exposition at Jacksonville, Fla.
For the relief of David L. Bra'nard and eighteen others of the United States Army who were on the Greely exposition in the Arctic regions, as commutation for fuel and quarters.
The bill to provide for the compulsory education of Indian children was discussed at much length by Senators DAWES, TELLER, COCKEELL and VEST. Without disposing of the bill the Senate proceeded to executive business, and at 440 adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. MILLS, or Teras, from the Committee on Rules, on the Committee on the Library from five to three. ana, and Mr. Owen, of Indiana, from the committee. Mr. MILLS, of Texas, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill to provide for the purchase of United States bonds by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Co.nmittee of the Whole.

Mr. CASWELL, of Wisconsin, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill for the relief of importers of animals for breeding purposes. Committee of the Mr. BURNETT, of Massachusetts, from the Committee

mittee on Printing, reported adversely the bill to dis-seminate reports of Congressional current legislation among the people. Laid on the table.

Mr. O'NEILL, of Missouri, from the Com

Labor, reported bills to protect mechanics and laborers in their wages and to prevent the employment of enlisted men in competition with civilians. Committee of the Whole.

of New York from the Committee on Territories, and the appointment of Mr. IAULBEE, of Kentucky, to all the vacancy—TAULBEE retiring from the Committee on the vacancy—TAULBEE retiring from the Committee on the Eleventh Census.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Blount, of Georgia, in the Cnair) on the Urgent

The House then went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Blount, of Georgia, in the Chair) on the Urgent Deficiency bill.

In the debate Mr. PETERS, of Kansas, elucidated the general points presented in the Anderson bill requiring the substituted Pacific Railroads to maintain and operate as parate telegraph lines. He said that the entire cost of construction of the telegraph lines from the Missouri River to San Francisco did not exceed \$450,000. As to the contract between the Western Union Telegraph Company and the Union Pacific Railroa Company, he said that it resulted in the destruction of competition in telegraph business, which it was the very object of the granting acts to secure. The Union Pacific Company bound itself by this contract, so that it could not transport the poles or wires of any company desiring to construct a telegraph 'une along the line of the Union Pacific Railroad unless local rates were paid. The object and effect of this contract was to throttle all competition. He argued that under the reserved power of Congress to alier or amend the granting acts, Congress had the right to deciare null and void any contract which interfered with the carrying out of the purposes of the grant. Were saxty million people to be bound hand and foot and crushed beneath the foot of the Western Union 1 if they were they were on the verge of a rebelium which would break nown its throne and erect upon its ruin a postal telegraph which would subserve the public increase. [Applause.]

Mr. ROGERSO A Arkansus, attributed the constant recurrence of deficiences to the tendency of Congress to use its own judgment in making appropriations rather than to rely upon the estimates formisted by the department. Fending further discussion the committee rose.

Mr. HENDERSON, of lows, introduced a bill to established.

rose.

Mr. HENDERSON, of love, introduced a bill to establish a corps of chapitals in the Army. Referred.

Mr. COX, of New-York, introduced a bill for the payment of the chains of the Mayor, Aldermen and commonalty of New-York City. Referred. It provides for the payment of 82,292,657-being the amount paid by New-York City for the principal and interest on both same of the Union Defence Committee of New York in 1861 and 1862.

GETTING READY FOR THE CAMPAIGN. THE KINGS COUNTY REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE

ADOPT BY-LAWS-JOHN WARD RETAINED. General Committee was held in Everett Hall, Brooklyn. laws for the government of the committee, W. H. N. Cadmus reported in favor of the by-laws of last year, with some slight verbal changes. The only important the secretary and treasurer, shall be ex-officio members of the Executive Committee. This was strongly opposed by some members of the committee and the debate lasted for an hour. The chief speakers against its adoption

Hirach, and in favor of it Joseph L. Foliett and A. P.
Hinman. The vote on adopting the amendment was 83 in favor and 55 against, but as it required a two-thirds vote to be adopted, the amendment was lost.

The election of effects of the association and delegates to the General Committee in the record Ward, under the re-coroliments recently ordered, was also the subject of delate. It was found that the acceptance of the result would anseat John Warn, who was elected a member of the tievas, a familiar in 1885 for three years, and has

were Dennis M. Hurley, A G. Hockemeyer and Hugo

Hirsch, and in favor of it Joseph L. Foliett and A. P.

GOOD PRICES FOR TROTTING STOCK LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 14.-The great sale of trotting stock by W. R. Brussfield & Co. began this morning at the fair grounds. Sixty-seven head brought \$38,385, an average of \$573. The following are some of the best

average of \$573. The following are some of the best sailes:

Nannie Smith, b. f., foaled in 1886, by Red Wilkes, dam Nelhe Gray, dam of Phil Thompson and Lady Wilkes; Robert Carbier, California, \$2,555.

Red Wilkes Jr., b. h., foaled 1882, by Red Wilkes, the dam by Brown Chief; M. saiters, Kennucky, \$2,500.

Nimont, b. c., by Red Wilkes, the dam by Captain Sykes; O. F. Peth Hi, Wilmington, chip. \$300.

Mikado, b. c., by Erdert, the dam by Br Adams; G. W. Fitzersait, Mayes Ho. Kr., \$1,000.

Mikado, b. c., by Erdert, the dam by Br Adams; G. W. Fitzersait, Mayes Ho. Kr., \$1,000.

Chefinni filly, by Robert McGreoor, the dam by Bourbon Wilkes, J. W. Pisher, Paris, Kr., \$870.

Brisin, b. m., by Scattnel (record, 2,2324), dam, a full sister to Early Rive (record, 2,2264); Indian Hull Stock Farm, Laulwrille, \$750.

Nobleman, b. b., by Mamistino Patchen, the dam by George Wilkes (record, 2,228 De. Oldum, Tennessee, \$1,700. Heien Wilkes, b. l., by Mamistino Patchen, the dam by George Wilkes (record, 2,228 De. Oldum, Tennessee, \$1,700. Heien Wilkes, b. l., by Mamistino Patchen, the dam by George Wilkes (corge white, Fars, Kr., \$9.0.

Miss Lottle, b. m., by Spitalor, the dam by Woodford Mambrino; Mr. Lock, Louisville, \$1,650.

Sea Bird, b. m., by Saningjer (record, 2,154), dam by Abdallah Bele, who sold for \$10,000; L. W. Greene, Hiney, \$810.

Seacete, filly, foaled 1885, by Grand Sentinel, dam by Susio Spitales.

ette, filly, foaled 1885, by Grand Sentinel, dam by Susle es; R. P. Pepper, Frankfort, Ky., 8810.

A NEW CHIEF OF POLICE OF CHICAGO. CHICAGO, Feb. 14.—Captain George W. Hubbard was this evening appointed Chief of Police by Mayor Roche to succeed Frederick K. Eberaold, resigned. The new Chief entered upon his duties at once. He has for some

time past been captain of the Central Detail. TROUBLES OF BUSINESS MEN.

W. J. Negus & Co., dealers in hardware at No. 7 Warren et., made an assignment yesterday to Iraderick W. Smedley. The preferences are as follows: North River Bank, two motes, \$4,271.54 and \$4,220.71; Importers and Traders' National Bank, two notes, \$4,140 38 and \$4,315 45; National Seaboard Bank, \$4,010 14; total, \$20,958 22. The liabilities are estimated at from \$75,000 to \$100,000, but part of the assets will be notes of a firm now is liquidation which it is

expected will be met.

William B. Riddle, doing business under the style of the Riddle Manufacturing Company, knirting cotton, at Nos. 536 and 538 West Twenty-third-st., is compromising with his creditors at fifty cents on the dollar in notes at four and eight

A meeting of the creditors of M. & E. Salomon, wholesale dealers in tobacce at No. 80 Maiden lane, was held rester-day at the rooms of the Tobacco Board of Trade. The com-mittee reported a plan of settlement which they believe i the creditors should accept and which they think the firm can carry out. In their valuation of assets the committee place them at \$233,496, which is an increase of \$56,437 over the firm's appraisal. The committee recommended a settlement at 40 cents on the dollar, 20 ents cash and the remainder in factorily indorand, security to be furnished by a transier of the assets to a trustee. Mes-rs. Councily, Lewinson and Mack, the attorneys for the firm, while believing that the amount to be paid was rather large, accepted it and the creditors present voted in favor of the compromise. Ernest Thalman, of Ladenburg, Thalman & Co., was chosen trusted.

TROTTING TO SLEIGHS A : FLEETWOOD.

The Wister Acousement Company gave a sweepstake trot to sieigh at Fleetwood Park pasierilay. There were four starters. Owing to the thaw the track was more than sloppy and the attendance was light. The toboggan sides were not in operation. The summary of the trot is as fol

INDIAN MATTERS IN THE SENATE. RETURN OF THE POOR EXILES.

GOING BACK TO THE ASSEMBLY CHAMBER. OKNERAL HUSTED RESCUES HIS LOST BILL-CLEARING THE WAY FOR AN UNDER-GROUND ROAD. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

ALBANY, Feb. 14.-Mr. Alnaworth, chairman of the special committee appointed to find a suitable council room for the Assembly, reported to-day that an examination had been made of the old Armory in Eagle-st, and of Jermaine Hall, and that they had decided that neither place would accommodate the Assembly. Plans had been prepared by State Engineer Bogart and Superintendent Perry, of the Capitol, showing that in twelve days and at a cost not exceeding \$5,650 the celling of the Assembly Chamber could be supported and the Chamber made safe for occupancy. The committee heartly approved this plan.

Mr. Ain-worth exhibited a diagran, showing how the

ceiling could be supported by four columns fourteen feet apart one way, and eighteen the other. From these trusses could be extended to the columns adjoining the groins of the arches. This would make the ceiling perfeetly safe. Mr. Bonnington moved to adopt the report and recom-

mendation. Mr. Vangorder had no faith in the plan, and moved to lay the report on the table. This was lost and Mr. Bonnington's motion was carried. AN ARCAD" AT MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.

Senator Ives introduced a bill to-day authorizing the Madison Square Garden Company, upon obtaining the approval of Mayor Hewitt, to construct an areade over the sidewalks adjoining its property.

TO PREVENT ELECTION FRAUDS,

Another bill to bring about pure elections by having the State supply the ballots was introduced by Mr. Yates, of Schenectady County, who says it will have the support of the Commonwealth Club of New-York, and er reform organizations. The bill provides that the printing and distribution of ballots for State offices shall be at State expense, and for local offices at county expease. Certificates of nomination must be filed with the Secretary of State and County Clerks. Nominations may be made by any party or association which pelled 15 per cent of the entire vote cast at the previous election, or can present a petition signed by one per cent of the total vote then cast. Seven days before election the County Clerk shall publish a list of nominations in two or more county newspapers. Ballots must contain the names of their political parties. Two additional in-spectors of election are provided for. The Board of Inspectors shall designate two of their number to super booths and in seclusion mark their choice of candidates by crossing out all other names on each ballot. Other officers of elections, under penalty of punishment for Committee, which will consider all the purity-of-election

MR. HUSTED DECOVERS HIS LOST BULL. motion of Mr. Husted the vote by which the Assembly last evening failed to concur in the Senate's amendment to his County Fair Liquor bill, was taken

THE SOLDIER AND THE DRAFTED MAN. The bill for the indemnification of the drafted men was attacked by Mr. Puller, of Chenango County, to-day. He effected amendments providing that volunteers who effered amendments providing that volunteers who entered the army before the first draft were included in the benefits to be derived from the act. Mr. Fuller supported these amendments in a strong speech. It was in many places political death for a man to oppose this bill, although it was designed to place a heavy tax upon farmers who, in many cases, had moved into towns since the time of the draft. He believed that the soldier was as superior to the drafted man as is light to night, and insisted that if the bill were passed it should include the soldier. There could be builliozing on both sides, and ac dared any man to oppose this amendment.

Mr. Langley thought Mr. Fuller was too inexperienced in legislative matters to make his opinion worth much upon the bill. In legislative matters to make us opinion upon the bill.

Judge Greene opposed the amendment, saying the bill had been inderest by the wisdom of the last Legislature. Deba. e was stopped by a motion of Mr. EleCann, which was carried, that progress be reported to the House.

SALE OF SUNDAY LIQUOR LICENSES. Senator Worth introduced a pill to-day providing for until 12 midnight in cities of the State having above

MODE ROOM FOR THE STATE INSANE. in the State a district from which it shall receive patients, and providing that in connection with each shall be creeted a building to accommodate from 20 to 150 pameer patients. The maximum expenses for caring for the insane shall be \$300 per capita a year. New-york, Kines and Monroe Counties are exempted from these provisions.

UNDERGROUND PAILWAY SCHEMES. Assemblyman O'Connor presented two bills which are apparently intended "to clear the track " for an under-ground railway in New-York. One gives authority for the construction of tannels underneath the city in almost any direction, and authorizes the tunnel company to connect its railroad with other underground railway companies. Mr. Cantor said that the bill came from the Hudson River Tunnel Company, which was how engaged in constructing a tunnel beneath too Hudson River from Jersey City to New York. A bill modifying the Cantor ict for the benefit of the Tunnel.

Company was introduced by Mr. O'Connor. THE HALF HOLIDAY LAW. DEMOCRATIC AND REPUBLICAN SENATORS UNITE

TO MODIFY IT

"TROW THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE ALBANY, Feb. 14.-The State has long teen paying a heavy bill of costs as a penalty for electing David B. hill Governor. To-day another of these bills was pre-Walker's act aboltshing the Half-Holiday law except for the months of July, August and September. The Gov-ernor, it will be remembered, through his messages to the Legislature, induced that body to pass a half-holiday law. The labor unions of New-York and Brooklyn de manded a radical measure, and the Governor succeeded

It was so radical, however, that the banking interests of the State have been seriously damaged by it and as Senator Erwin informed the Senate to-day, litigation had been excited in which thousands of dollars have een lost. Morsover, as Senator Low informed the Senate, the manufacturing interests of the State having been deprived of twenty-six days of the labor of their employes were now put to a serious disadvantage in their competition with the manufactures of other States. New-York City, it was pointed out, was the loading manufacturing city of the United States, and its manufacturers could not afford to stop work the year round on Saturday afternoon. The lack of banking facilities in New-York on Saturday afternoons was depriving the banks of a great deal of business which was going to other cities. All in all, Governor Hill's demagogical attempt to enery favor with the labor unions had cost the State of New York hundreds of thousands of dollars, and would cost it numbreds of thousands more if the law

These were substantially the arguments made by Sen-These were substantially the arguments made by Senators Walker. Slean Vedder, Erwin, Laugalin and Cautor. Mr. Erwin said that the farmers did their banking business on Saturday afterneous. They had been most seriously inconvenenced by the law. One of them had asked him who was the author of the bill in the Legislature, and upon his replying "Senator Reilly" the farmer had said: "Well, he must be a cravik." Senator Laughin gave the information that canal boatmen would be prevented from getting cargoes if the Saturdays of July, August and September were made holidays. holidays.

Mr. Walker said that a bill would have been introduced

Mr. Walker said that a bill would have been introduced repealing the half-holiday law woolly but that the Governor would not sign it.

Mr. Rehity, the author of the Half-Holiday law, defended it. He attempted to fixure out before the denate how many hours a laboring man works in the course of the year, but became middled and almost drowned in his own fixures. At last senator McVanguton (Dem.) said, contemptuously: "Perhaps he centleman should be excused and have a chance to complete his calculation in the antercoon of the Senate.

Mr. Cantor remulated the Governor so far as his attitude toward the Half-Holiday law is concerned.

The heur of adjournment out off further debate on the bill until to-morrow. It looks as if the bill would be needled so as to reduce the half-holiday period of the year to the mooths of July and August. There is a zeed deal of opposition to taking every Saturday in July, August and September as a holiday.

WET FRUIT MUST NOT BE SOLD. The damages caused by the fire in Park place at an early hour resteriar are not so great as was first cellmated. The three upper floors of the building, which be longs to the Rhinelander estate, were gatted, causing less of \$5,000. The building is moured for \$19,000 in the German American Insurance Company. The ether occupants loss less than \$1,000 each. The Health De partment has cautioned the preduce dealers who were in the basement and lower floors against selling their wet

goods until they have been examined by officers of the

ANTI-MONOPOLISTS FOR PROTECTING LABOR. The Executive Committee of the Anti-Monopoly League met at No 116 West Tweety third at last night. An invitation from the Workingman's Municipal Reform Leigne was accepted to attend a public meeting of workingmen Friday night, at Military Hall, No. 193 Bowers, to favor the passage of Congressian Areas J. Cummings's till granting tonnage money to merican ships engaged in the foreign carrying and urge the passage of a law making ten hours a day's wor and \$2 per day the minimum wages, and co-spetting the em ployment of none but citizens of the State on State work. piopuest of none but citizens of the State on State work. A committee of three was appointed to see Maror Hewitt and call his attention to neglect on the part of the Street-Cleaning Department. Mesera Cavanagh, Carner and Keogh were instructed to meet the Democratic National Committee at Washington on Pabruary 22, and request them to insert a anti-monopoly plank into their platform and including protec-

OBITUARY.

ELBERT JEFFERSON ANDERSON. Newport, R. 1., Feb. 14-Elbert Jefferson Anderson of E. Ellery Anderson, of New-York, died at his home here on Monday evening, from paralysis. He was eighty-seven years old and was born in New-York, where he spent his bo hood. When twelve years old he had the good fortune to be the first to convey to General Bloomfield, then in command of the troops gathered for the defence of New-York, the news of the declaration of war against Great Britain. Mr. Anderson's father was then a lieutenant-colonel of militia. In 1820 he was commissioned as ensign in the 85th New-York Infantry by Governor Climon. His was the crack regiment of the day, and young Anderson the crack regiment of the day, and young Anderson subsequently rose to be a licensant-colonel of the regiment. In 1825 he married Miss Martha Maria Ellery, daughter of Abraham Redwood Ellery, of Newport. In 1827 he became the junior partner in the dry-goods firm of Boliah Tilfan, & Co., at the corner of Maiden Lane and Pearl-st., which prospered exceedingly. He became a director of the Manhattan Fire Insurance Company and in the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company. In 1847 he inherited the Redwood 'arm at Portsmouth, sx miles from Newport, and eventually made it his permanent residence. His wife died in 1879. Three daughters and a son survive him.

COLONEL JOSHUA CLAYTON. Wilmington, Del., Feb. 14.-Colonel Jeshua Clayton died suddenly at his home in Middleton yesterday. He was born at Dover eighty-five years ago and was educated at Princeton College and afterward read law with Alexander L. Hayes, of Reading, Penn. In 1823 he accompanied C. A. Rodney, Minister to the Argentine Republic, but a few years later he quit both politics and the law and engaged in farming at Bohemia Manor, a noted agricultural tract in Cecli County, Md. Here he prospered greatly and at one time was the possessor of over 20,000 acres of farming land. He gave ten of his children years ago ten farms containing 2,400 acres.

FRANCIS WEISS.

Bethlehem, Penn., Feb. 14.-Francis Weiss, president of the Alden Coal Company and of the Lehigh Valley National Bank and one of the pioneer operators of the Lehigh region, died this morning at the age of 60 years. He was one of the most extensive op-erators in the Lebig Valley, and was largely in-terested in the Bethiehem from Company and other industries in the neighborhood.

DAVID H. GOULD.

David H. Gould, one of the oldest restaurant men of the city, died suddenly at his home, No. 29 East Sixty third-st., on Monday. He had been failing ever since the stricken with apoplexy. Funeral services will be held at the house on Thursday, the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Hall, of Brooklyn, a lifeloug friend of Mr. Genid, officiating, and the interment will be in Greenwood. Mr. Gould leaves a son, George H., and two daughters, all grown up. He held a pew in St. Thomas's Church, Mr. Gould was bern in Providence, R. L. and in 1842

started a restaurant in Fulton-st., opposite the market. From there he meved to No. 144 Fulton st., where the Cur-From there are: then to Nos. 33 and 35 Nassau, and, after a few years at No. 61 Cedar-st., came back to No. 35 Nassau. A. M. Sweet, Neakes, Keith, of the Astorious, and others well knew in the business, served their apprenticeship with him. As as instance of his enterprise it is related of him that he was the first restaurant-keeper in the city to use ice.

Mr. Gould's business life was uniformily successful, and his preperty amounts to \$300,000, principally in Brooklyn real estate. He lived in Brooklyn for many years, was an erganizer of the Prospect Park Tretting Association, a stockneider in the Brooklyn Academy and life member of the Brooklyn Liorary. He owned several tretting horses and once was the ewser of Lady Suffolk, then the fastest horse in the country.

SAMUEL CLAY, SR. PARIS, Ky., Feb. 14 (Special).—Samuel Clay, an. the land king, died this meraing at the are of seventy-three years. He owned 20,000 seres of land is this and adjoining counties. He was a relative of Henry Clay.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Charles J. Rebelle, a journalist of this city, died of Bright's disease at St. Luke's Hospital, on Monday.

age sixty-two. Mr. Rebelie was born in London, but for twenty-five years has lived in New York. He had been United States Consul at Bogota, was a fine French and Spanish socolar and wrote chieft for The sun and La Ind pendencia. He lesves a wife. The functal will take piace at 10:30 a.m. Thursday, at St. Luke's Chapel. Einghamton, N. Y., Feb. 14.—George Sidney Camp, senior counsel in the famous Fiske-McGraw wiii case, against Cornell University, died suddenly at Oswego this morning. Mr. Camp was seventy-

cashier of the Deposit National Bank, died yesterday. He went to bed last night arparenty in good health. He was the youngest son of the late Charles Knapp, some time a member of Congress, and a brother of Assemblyman Charles J. Knapp.

Rosessi., which was recently removed, and then the plates were mislaid or carried off. Ramon Paez, the son of the late General, who was in Washington yesterday, has offered a reward for the recovery of the

and remarkable figures in the struggle for independence on the part of the Northwestern republics of South America, and the portion of the autobiography

South America, and the portion of the autobiography contained in the lost plates is a story abounding in romantic ep sodes and thrilling adventures.

After having been President of Venezueia for eight years he was exided and came to this country. This was about the year 1857. He had fived in the United States at a former period, and after passing some time here found the shotgun methods of South American politics contrary to his taste. His ambition seemed to be to induce his countrymen to adopt the orderly and stable system he had seen in operation here. For this purpose he made frequent visits to South America but after repeated failures he determined to make New-York his permanent home. He was received here with military honors, and treared with the distinction and respect due to a devoted patriot. When he died here a few years ago he was buried with much ceremony at the Marble Cemeiery. Shortly afterward an effort was made by two of the South American republics to obtain his body for burial with military honors. One Government made an appropriation of \$20,000 to bring the body back with pomp, but the General's son protested, a law suit intervened, and the patriot still rests in peace in the Marble Cemetery.

A TOUNG WOMAN SETS HER DRESS A FIRS. Miss Julia Reynolds, of No. 4 Bond-st., Brooklyn, accilentally ups t a kerosene lamp in her roo as last even ing, and set her clothing on fire. She ran screaming dawn the stairs and out into the street while her cloth ing was blazing. Policeman Eason saw her danger, and rushing up to her hastily pulled off his outer coat and threw it about her, stiffing the flames. She was badly burned about the body, hands and leas and was taken to St. Peter's Hospital. Mrs. Mary J. Donnell, while put-ting out the flames, was burned about the hands and

A CHURCH CONCERT WITH NOVELTIES. A pleasant concert was given last night at the Atheneum. One hundred and fifty-fifth-st. and ave., by the Choir Guild of the Church of the Interces sion. A novel feature of the entertainment was a doil drill, by seven een little girls who, attired in red dresses with white caps, cap s and sprons and each carrying doil, marched around on the stage sluging Emmet's luliaby. Miss Annie Beere, contraits, sang some bailads, Dr Carl E. Martin, of Grace Church, rendered theely two bass solos, and there was some choras singing. A flag drill, by twenty-four young ladies arrayed in the National colors, completed the programme. District Attorney Fellows, Lawson N Fuller and Captain Smith, of the Harbor Police, were among the lights of Washington Heights noticed in the audience, which numbered 800 doll, marched around on the stage sluging Emmet's

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION IN EUROPE Jacob Schrenbof, United States Council at Tunstall Stafferdshire, England, delivered an interesting address be fore the German American Independent Citizens' Union of this city, at Beethoven Hall last night. His subject was this city, at Beethoven Hall last night. His subject was "The Industrial and Technical Education of Europe." The greatest and most systematic development of industrial and technical echools was to be found in France, where the Prochel system was employed. The system was which development, there being 30,000 children in the kindergartens of Paris alone. In the boys schools of France carpentering and blacksmithing sets taught and in the higher schools some flue machines were manufactured. In the girls schools housekeeping and sewing were taught, and in the capacity schools gardening, each place varying its inachoest housekeeping and sewing were targing and in the country schools gardening, each place varying its in arractions in accordance with the pursuits of the people. In Germany, Sweden and Norway there were also technical schools, some of them very excellent, but there was no such system as existed in Franca.

VALUABLE PICTURES SOLD.

WALUARLE PICTURES SOLD.

Seventy-signt molera paintings belonging to the estates of H. P. Kidder, of Boston; James H. Van Alon, of Newport and Edward Matthews of this city, were sold last night at the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries by Origies & Co. The kidding was active and fair prices were realized. "The Cupids," by Hugues Merics, was especially adulted and was quickly run up to \$775. Awong the artists represented was quickly run up to \$175. Among the artists represented were Samuel Cousins, H. Dupont, Melssounder, L. A. Kuna, Sir Joshua Reynolds, H. Kauffman, L. Guliat, E. Verboeckhoven, L. Robbe, A. Achenbach, A. Luben, Alfred Stevens, E. Beranger, George Becker, K. Kronberger, William Hunt, F. S. Church, Albert Bierstadt, W. W. Story M. P. H. DeHess and Jules Bretgs.

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whilely, and it atimulates the energies and outles up the fisces as ne other ccientifis discovery has ever done.

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EOLIAN HARP ORGAN, -This style combines the effect of a stringed orchestra with the organ. It is pos-sible to produce the undulating effect of stringed in struments with one hand while the other gives the organ tone. Price from \$105. YACHT ORGANS at \$22, &c., &c.

PIANOS.

Mason & Hamlin's Piano Stringer was introduced by them in 1882, and has been pronounced by experie the "greated improvement in pianos in half a century." A circular containing testimonials from three hundred pur asers, musicians and inners sent, together with deep catalogue, to any applicant.

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THE NEW-JERSEY HIGH-LICENSE BILL PROVISIONS OF THE MUASURE ADOPTED BY THE

REPUBLICAN JOINT CAUCUS. TRENTON, Feb. 14 (Special).—The committee having in charge the political measures recommended by the Republican joint caucus held a session, beginning at 11 o'clock last night and lasted far into this moraing. The outcome was the completion of the local option measure, which is a combination of the original local option and high license bills. The former is largely retained and the latter is greatly abbreviated. The measure as adopted by the Republican joins cancus to-day in brief provides that in townships, towns, boroughs and cities, of not more than 3,000 population, the license fee shall be \$100; over 3,000, and not more than 10,000 population, \$150; over 10,000 population, \$250; licenses to run one year. Sunday selling constitutes keeping a "disorderly house," and involves forfeiture of license for one of the stereotyped plates of the autobiography of method of hearing before the Common Pleas or othe

> courts is provided. The bill also provides that on the application of one-tenth of the inhabitants of any county to a Circuit Court judge for the right to hold a special election, the court may grant the petition and order the election to determine whether alcoholic or make

The penalty for a violation of the local option as is a fine of \$200 or six mouths' imprisonment; for • second offence, \$500 fine and one year's impr

The Republicans claim thirty-two of their own and four Democratic votes in favor of the bill. transferring the appointments of Riparian Commis-sioners, Staking Fund Commissioners and Chief of the Labor Bureau from the Governor to the joint meeting; also the jury commission bill and special election bills.

In the House a resolution was passed requesting the Attorney-General to inform that body what right, if any, the Reading Railroad Company has to operate a railroad in New Jersey. It also passed the repeaker of the Jersey City Tinnel bill which was passed last year as a substitute for the Washington-st, Jersey City, bridge bill.

The Senate passed a bill to correct alleged insecuracles in the Martin Act, now operative in Essag and Union Counties, and designed to recover past due taxes. The new bill permits the Commissioners under the act to adjust assessments without confirmation by the court only when all taxes are paid in full, and no more than the accrued interest on assessments has been taken off.

The joint meeting elected Abel J. Smith to be District Court Judge of Hoboken over James W. Minturn.

The joint meetles elected Abel J. Smith to District Court Judge of Hoboken over James S. Minturn.

The Governor sent to the Senate the nomination of James M. Van Valen to be law judge of Bergon County. The nomination was confirmed in executive session as was that of James Miller, jr., to be judge of the District Court of Newark. A BRUTE SAFE BEHIND THE BARS. Long Branch, N. J., Feb. 14 (Special).—Richard Kearney, the colored coachman for Mrs. Daniel E. Lyddy, was taken to the Monmouth County jail, at Presheld, te-night, upon charges of assault, made by Mrs

Markaret Purcell, Mrs. Lyddy's housekeepen Yesterday Kearsey nearly killed Mrs. Pur-cell in the cellar of one of Mrs. Lyddy's cottages. He threw her down the stairs, breaking her leg in two places. He then kicked and choked her until she was unconscious and left her fer dead on the cellar flees. The wessen was at the point of death this evening. THE BROKEN CINCINNATI BANK.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 14.—Receiver McConville has not yet taken possession of the Metropolitan Bank, his bend having not yet been approved. This fact gave rise to a rumor that a mevement was on foot to reorganise the was swern to-day and entered upon its work.

Benjamin E. Hopkins is ill with dropsy of the bowels His physician says that if a new trial is not granted be will make an affidavit that it will be dangerous to be life to remove him to the penitentiary. MRS POTTER AT THE HOME OF HER CHILDHOOM

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 14.—Mrs. James Brown Potter made her appearance in this city, the home of her shife

hood, as an actress at the Academy of Music last night She was greeted by the most fashionable audience over assembled in that famous theatro and was enthanced tically received. Among these present were many of her school mates and girlhood associates. PROSPECTING FOR OIL SHARON, Pean. Feb. 14 (Special).—An attemptic being made at the present time to find ell in this county. A prespector, one Golden, of Butler, has leased territory between Grever City and Mercer and is putting down

test wells. A well previously drilled for gas has shown

eil in sufficient quantities to lead oil men to believe the

Mercer County is in the producing belt. SUCCESS OF MR. LLOYD'S PLAY IN LONDON. London, Feb. 14 .- "The Woman Hater," David D Lloyd's American comedy, which was arranged for the English stage by Edward Terry, had its seventy-fifth performance to-night at Terry's Theatre in the presence of a large audience. The play shows every sign of a popular success, and is apparently to have a long run.